



New London Doctor Could Not Be Cured

So They Said and So I Thought

But Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

"For many years I was a constant sufferer with rheumatism, and I tried every remedy and remedium until I became so bad that I had given up all hope of recovery, and my friends thought also that I could not be cured. The system in my blood had set in deeply, and my limbs were

Solid Glass of Sarsa.

I was compelled to the doctor to pay bed charges, and I happened to read an advertisement of Hood's Sarsaparilla

Hood's Sarsa parilla Cures

The paper and I at once perceived upon my husband to cure

"Sir, I am now healthy and fit for work again. I have nothing but good health now, and never feel better. I have been twice recurred and never I am entirely cured. I am a well and happy woman and can do work with all around comfort." Mrs. LOUISA MATTHEWS, Fort Davis, Texas.

Hood's Pill is surely reliable, and do not buy, pain or grip. Sold by druggists.

THE HEADLIGHT.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

W. D. WALTON, - EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

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It is generally believed that in a very short time Spain will not have Cuba.

The HEADLIGHT challenges comparison with any paper in New Mexico on mining news from the section in which it is published.

The emperor of China has sent a mandarin named Li to investigate the recent riots and bring the culprits to justice. Can a man with a name like that be relied upon?

The Crosses Independent Democrat has come out in quarto form and greatly improved its typographical appearance. Editorially and locally there is little opportunity offered for improvement.

The HEADLIGHT is willing to stake its reputation on the statement that Hadley, this county, is the first place in the history of the United States that lost a postoffice because no one could be found to act as postmaster.

From the number of democratic state conventions declaring for the free and unlimited coinage of silver there seems to be little doubt that the coming national convention will adopt a free silver platform and nominate a free silver ticket.

The HEADLIGHT is of opinion that the newspapers of Grant county are making a serious mistake in trying the Weis killing by Davenport. We always thought that courts were provided for that purpose, but the *Enterprise*, *Scallop*, and *Ledger* apparently think differently.

There are 50,000 children in New York city between the ages of eight and sixteen years for whom there is no room in the public schools. It would be a pious idea for the New Yorkers to use some of the Sunday beer money they are saving to wipe out this newly discovered disgrace.

The Queen's speech (by Mr. Salisbury) has been delivered and the human family breathes free again. The British Royal family are, it is said, nice respectable people, and the Queen is doubtless a real lady; but to us the whole royal concern appears to be a huge expensive joke such as only an Englishman can appreciate.

The people of Deming have as yet taken no action towards being represented at the coming irrigation congress by delegates and at the fair by an exhibit worthy of the city. There are a large number of business men who will attend and some move should be taken towards an organization and selection of delegates. As to the fair, we are overlooking a large bet by not being represented by a good exhibit, and the HEADLIGHT thinks that we will be.

The HEADLIGHT is pleased to note that the name of J. E. Sheridan of the Silver City *Enterprise*, is being very favorably mentioned in connection with the vacancy in the board of regents of the Las Cruces Agricultural College caused by the expiration of the term of Judge Steele. If a republican must be appointed the Governor will have a hard time finding a more capable man than Col. Sheridan, who is especially well fitted by name and experience for the position.

The habit of keeping a stock of old money on hand, that have gone to protest, been discharged and become useless is dangerous. The public sentiment which demands that these laws shall not be enforced is unhealthy, and leaves the gates of a future insurrection to civil liberty. If the people want to rule, they must not permit their leaders to help to enforce one law and not another. In order to be consistent and show evidence of ability to govern, reliable residents should demand the repeal of such laws, and always oppose those which are passed.

If we had more honest laws, they would have less chance to be enforced in their original intent.

A foreign guest among Rio Grande

has arrived from England. He is on a starting tour. He will tell us how the labor question should be handled. At present he has the reputation of being a wealthy spider, empty headed and useless. It seems to be the impression to himself that we need help, therefore in the kindness of their hearts they send such labor associations as Burns and this will, hardly to lead us from the darkness into light. We are obliged to run up with our own jawbones, but nevertheless they are people should enter into the labor service of such men, who in their heart do not respect our institutions, our government, our people. After they have enjoyed our hospitality a while, and recruited a fresh full of glee enough, long distance to their Heavenly Isles, and we may kiss things about our sterilization and methods. It is to be hoped that our people will turn this new world down and send him home. We have not enough of our own without importing them.

THOSE UNCOLLECTED TAXES.

The recent article in the *Democrat* calling attention to the imminent collection of taxes by the county has had the effect of arousing the taxpayers to the situation and exciting public interest. The *Democrat* *Advertiser* in its last issue, commenting upon the matter, attributes the entire cause of the existence of taxes still due to incompetent public officers and makes a feasible attempt to place the blame upon the democrats, of course.

The *Advertiser* is altogether wrong in its surmise, as comparatively little of the fault lies with either the assessors or the collectors, and by the way, the *Advertiser* evidently overlooks the fact that irrigation collectors have been in power for the past five years. During Mr. Adair's administration the errors which naturally crept into an assessment roll were materially reduced. During 1892 and 1893, when George W. Miles was assessor further corrections were made and during the last year of Mr. Miles' public service, the amount of taxes uncollected aside on account of errors was less than \$100, according to a statement recently filed by Collector Ladd with the Board of Commissioners. The *Advertiser* does not contend that the assessment rolls were perfect, because they were not and never will be, no matter whether republican or democrat is in charge.

But they were not so flagrantly incorrect that "the great bulk of the property on which the taxes are delinquent is not in existence." Were the *Advertiser* of the same narrow mind politically as the *Advertiser* we could fits the fact that the republican collector have failed to collect anything like a good percentage of the rolls, omitting all errors, but the trouble is not there.

The Act of January 23, 1893, provides that "no personal demand for taxes shall be deemed necessary but it is the duty of every person subject to taxation to call upon the county collector between the first day of August and the first day of January following and pay half his taxes and to call upon the county collector between the first day of August and the first day of July in the following year and pay the other half of his taxes," and then follows the provision for distraint.

The all-wise legislators then immediately set to work and passed an act extending the time for payment so that taxes of 1893 are not delinquent until July 1894 and are not to be advertised until January, 1894, and the legislature of last winter will further complicated matters by extending the time again until July, 1894, and rendering it as though the 1893 taxes cannot be advertised until January, 1895. It is very well in theory for taxpayers to rush in and pay to the collector, but when they are at the same time given the privilege of informing that he must go to the devil, should he make the demand, the reasons for the non payment becomes plainly evident. The source of the trouble is largely in the territorial laws, almost altogether in fact, and this is just what the *Advertiser* claimed in its former article. As the statutes now stand, it is a matter of personal honor with the taxpayer, and this paper believes that with the advent of good times, the taxes will be paid freely and willingly.

The *Advertiser* also suggests that a new start be made and the tax rolls be gotten into as nearly correct shape as possible. The idea is a good one. Three grand juries have recommended the same thing and the members of the board of county commissioners would do well to go over the rolls carefully and rebate every cent where errors have been made and strike them off. It cannot be done too soon. The 1894 rolls are now in almost the same condition with reference to extension as those of 1892, being practically payable at the option of the taxpayer, and as a consequence the uncollected taxes for that year are over \$40,000. With such sums due from years previous, the outlook for the 1895 collections is not encouraging.

It should be a matter of pride with every property owner in Grant county to perform his small share in paying up and relieving the county from debt. Simply because the laws are apparently bad, should he no excuse for avoiding a just debt. And right here it might be said that the prevailing idea that property cannot be distrained for taxes in the Territory of New Mexico, is extremely liable to a severe shock some of these days. Even if the legislature has acted unwisely in extending the time of payment, the laws will be due some day and by that time such restrictions are liable to be imposed by popular demand, that will be disastrous to the negligent property owner. There is no possible excuse and the *Advertiser* hopes now to prove the fact that taxes are coming in rapidly and that Grant county will quickly pay debts for itself during the present year and greatly reduce the debts which have been running in the past

OPENING DAY.

For the Fourth National Irrigation Congress, Albuquerque, New Mexico, September 16, 17, 18, 19, 1893.

By the authority of the national executive committee, the fourth national irrigation congress in hereby called to meet in the city of Albuquerque, N. M., for four days beginning September 16th.

The present year is proving to be the most remarkable in the history of American irrigation. It has seen a wonderful awakening of popular interest in the cause throughout the west, resulting in the organization of most powerful forces for the purpose of co-operating with the western people, the enactment of well considered laws in eight states, and the creation of administrative systems in five of them; the recognition of the pressing nature of the problem by the departments of interior and agriculture under whose direction a national board of irrigation has been formed from officials in various departments of the government.

These splendid evidences of the triumphant progress of the irrigation cause demand a large representative and effective session of the irrigation congress of 1893. A further reason for such a gathering is the fact that the presidential campaign of 1892 will be inaugurated previous to the assembling of another session of this body, and that it is thus necessary to formulate, at Albuquerque, the demands which the friends of irrigation will desire to make upon the great political parties of the nation.

In view of the nature of the opportunity, a program of extraordinary variety, interest and importance will be arranged, and it is anticipated that this session of the congress will be more widely useful and influential than the previous conventions at Salt Lake in 1881, at Los Angeles in 1882 and at Denver in 1884. The friends of irrigation throughout the United States—for to-day the movement is national in its scope and interest—should unite in an effort to obtain a worthy result at Albuquerque.

RULES OF REPRESENTATION.

In accordance with a resolution of the third national irrigation congress at Denver, Colo., September 8th, 1891, the fourth national irrigation congress will be composed as follows:

1. All members of the national executive committee.

2. All members of state and territorial irrigation committees.

3. Five delegates at large, to be appointed by their respective governors for each of the following states and territories: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.

4. Three delegates at large from each state and territory not before enumerated, to be appointed by the governors of said states and territories, or in case of the District of Columbia, by the president.

5. One delegate each from regularly organized irrigation, agricultural and horticultural societies, and societies of engineers, irrigation companies, agricultural colleges and commercial bodies.

6. Fully accredited representatives of any foreign nation or colony, each member of the United States senate and house of representatives, and each governor of a state and territory will be admitted as honorary members.

The use of proxies and the manner of casting the vote of delegations will be regulated in accordance with a resolution adopted at Denver and printed on page 29 of the Official Report of that meeting.

By order of

THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

W. E. SMYTHE, Chairman,

Box 1019, Chicago, Ill.

FRED L. ALLEN, Secretary,

110-86 Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.

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To Become a Mother?

Please allow me to assure you that Dr. Price's Favorite Prescription is the best and easiest to take.

—Editor's Friend.

TO MAKE CHILD-BIRTH EASY

BY PREPARING

FOR THIS PERIOD.

FOR THE PREGNANT WOMAN.

FOR THE PREGNANT WOMAN.